THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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CHINA-JAPAN WAR RUMORS

Reported Capture of Three Men-of-War Discredited at Shanghai.

SEVERAL COLLISIONS IN THAT CITY

Japanese Association Warns Residents of that Nationality that They Must Use Every Effort to Avoid Trouble at Present.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—The rumor to the effect that the Japanese fleet had captured three men-of-war has not been confirmed. It is believed here that the report is possibly a rehash of the reports of the prior engagements of the fleets. As yet there has been no disorder in this city growing out of the war beyond a few trifling encounters between Japanese and Chinese rowdies. The municipal council has appointed a rendezvous for the volunteers in the event of an emergency arising that will require their services, but no anxiety is felt as to the safety of Europeans. The Japanese association, which includes among its members the leading Japanese of Shanghai and vicinity, has issued a warning to Japanese residents that they must behave themselves and avoid any act that would tend to precipitate a conflict with the Chinese. They are particularly warned to keep away from the Chinese quarter of the city after dark and to remain as far as possible within their home.

TWO STORIES FROM BLUEFIELDS.

One Says a Settlement is Probable and Another that Trouble is Brewing.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Associated press correspondent at Bluefields writes on July 29 that the outlook for an amicable settlement is very promising. Both the English and American naval commanders have written to General Cabezas at Rama protesting against an attack upon an unfortified town and announcing their intention to protect foreign interests. The situation is still further simplified by Chief Clarence's disavowal of the recent revolution, stating it was the work of his people and that he only consented to govern as there was no regular government on hand and it was absolutely necessary to preserve the peace. While this claim is not borne out, it has had the effect of withdrawing even the moral support of the Americans. Clarence also disclaims that he is having any arms sent to him from any quarter.

President Zelaya has appointed Augustine Duarte, formerly minister of war, and one of the ablest diplomats in the country, as commissioner to the reserve, and great faith is had in his power to adjust all differences now existing. The American colony feels more hopeful than it has in many days.

COLON, Aug. 5.—According to advices received here, affairs in Bluefields have taken a serious turn. A British officer who arrived at Port Limon yesterday cabled to the admiralty in London that the entrance to the port of Bluefields had been seized by 300 troops, under command of the president of Nicaragua. Marines from the American and British warships have been landed for the purpose of protecting the interests of the United States and Great Britain.

PORT LIMON, Aug. 5.—A Nicaraguan brings the report, which is not generally credited, that Clarence is preparing to retire to Pearl City, being hard pressed.

COLON, Aug. 5.—Chief Clarence's commissioners have started for home on the schooner Bessie, which they chartered and freighted with arms and ammunition. There is an unconfirmed report that the Nicaraguans attacked the bluffs at Bluefields and were repulsed with heavy loss. General Cabezas was wounded.

OFF FOR THE POLE.

Jackson North Polar Expedition Has Sailed from Archangel, Russia.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, Aug. 5.—The steamer Windward, having on board the Jackson North Polar expedition, sailed hence this afternoon for Harbourova or Jugoraska Schar, as circumstances shall determine. The expedition procured here additional stores, furs and a number of Russian ponies. At Harbourova and Jugoarska Schar a few more will be added to the crew, and the steamer will then proceed direct to the shore of Franz Josef land. The place of the landing of the expedition in Franz Josef land can only be determined when the ice conditions are known. All the members of the party are in good health and spirits, and are confident of success in their undertaking. The departure of the expedition was made the scene of a remarkable display of enthusiasm. The city was everywhere decorated with flags. The government and city officials and other notables went on board the Windward, and went with her for some distance down the harbor. When they left the steamer many and hearty were the good wishes they gave the voyagers, who responded with cheers.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—A member of the Wellman expedition telegraphs from Tromsoe that the Ragnvald Jarl, the steamship which conveyed the explorers to the edge of the ice pack, was crushed in the ice on May 24 in latitude 80.37 and longitude 19.57. Captain Bottolfson, Winship, Heysdamel, Westfeldt and Hovde undertook a journey over the ice, taking with them aluminium boats, in the hopes of finding a sealing ship to convey them to Norway. They met the sealer Malygen, Captain Pederson, July 24, at Rodeborg, after traveling 230 miles over the ice and incurring countless risks and endless suffering. Captain Bottolfson is now fitting out a ship to go to the assistance of Wellman and his companions, who, on June 17, were six miles east of Cape Peletan. It is added that Heyervohl, the sky runner, is on Dane's Island, with Prof. Oyen.

NIHILIST FELOHORSNY AT LARGE.

Escapes from the Russian Police in Servia and Seeks Safety on an American Vessel.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Nisch states that the anarchist Felohorsny, alias Count von Sternburg, chief of the international band of anarchists, has escaped from custody. Felohorsny, who had long been sought after by the police of Europe, was recently captured by the police of Nisch, one of the principal Servian cities. He was wanted by the Russian authorities and was turned over to Russian policemen, who took him to Salonica. By some means he managed to escape and took refuge on an American vessel lying in the gulf of Salonica. The consular officials learned that he was on board the vessel and demanded of the captain that he be surrendered. The captain refused to deliver the fugitive to the Russians and immediately afterwards put to sea

AMERICAN BEEF FOR JAPS.

Kansas City Packing Firm Will Furnish a Large Supply of Food.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—The Armour Packing company of Kansas City may prove an important factor in the war between China and Japan if pending negotiations are carried to a successful end. Recently it received a cable from Yokohama, Japan, from the mikado's government, asking for its prices on one-half million pounds of canned corn beef for the Japanese army. The company cabled its answer and pending a reply, which is expected soon, prepared to go into the business of supplying meat to battling Asiatics on a big scale. The company has also opened negotiations with the Chinese legation at Washington.

Desperate Deed of a New York Man.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—After a night spent in brooding over fancied wrongs, Joseph B. Hunt, 40 years old, a paper hanger, shot and killed his wife, Barbara, aged 37, and mortally wounded himself.

RIOTING IN CHINA.

American Agent at Taku Forced to Take Decisive Measures.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai reports that serious riots have occurred at Kobe, Japan, and Taku, China. In the latter the Chinese openly insulted the members of the Japanese embassy, who were returning to Japan from Peking. The American agent at Taku, it is added, has forbidden the steamer Smith to land munitions of war intended for transshipment to Formosa. The Smith is a Chinese vessel flying the American flag.

PERU IN A STATE OF FERMENT.

Situation of the Government Critical and the Rebels Are Strong.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 5.—All Peru is in a state of ferment. The situation of the government is considered critical. Chili has ordered that the frontiers be better defended and will preserve neutrality. The rebels are constantly gaining strength and propose to plant torpedoes along the entire coast of Peru, it is said.

Cholera in Europe.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—There was one death from cholera reported in this city yesterday. At Mastricht there were seven new cases of the disease.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—A case of cholera has been discovered in the province of Luneberg in the eastern part of Hanover.

Lowered the Record.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 5.—The British ship Robertson has arrived with a cargo of tea from Kobe. The run was made in twenty-seven days, which beats previous records to this port.

William Will See the Regatta.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—Emperor William, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, has started for Cowes, Isle of Wight, where he will spend several days attending the yachting regatta.

Large French Pawnshop Burned.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Monte de Pittie or national pawnshop at Roubaix, Department of Nord, was destroyed by fire today. The damage amounts to 2,000,000 francs.

ABNORMAL ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

London Banks Will Reduce Rates in All Directions.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The abnormal abundance of money during the past week compelled the joint stock banks to reduce their allowance on deposits from the previous minimum of 1 per cent to ½ per cent. It was even suggested that the Bank of England should change its custom and descend below its recognized minimum rate of 2 per cent. Gilt-edged securities have attained phenomenal prices, though it would be rash to predict that they have touched the highest point. The Stock exchange has worn a holiday appearance, having been closed for two days. Except for a drop of a few points in Japanese and Chinese stocks, the market showed a better tone generally. Railway and foreign securities were firm. There is no fear that the Japanese-Chinese troubles will cause European complications. American railway securities were exceptionally idle, the movements being guided by the New York quotations.

Manchester ex le Review.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 5.—During the past week a fair aggregate of business was done. The greater part of the transactions were effected early in the week, when the decline in cotton enabled the execution of a number of Indian orders. After that the market became very dull. There was little fresh business and the offers made were at very unsatisfactory prices. The running of mills on short time is extending. Yarns were 11-16d nominally worse, but sellers were open to negotiation. The production continues excessive. German spinners are working their full production easily at fairly paying prices. The French cotton industry is well engaged.

PATTI ROSA'S SUDDEN DEMISE.

Died Immediately After Being Operated on in a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Patti Rosa, the well known soubrette, died today. She was the wife of John W. Dunne, who will leave tomorrow morning with the remains for Chicago, where the funeral takes place on Thursday next. Patti Rosa had intended to leave for Newport last week to spend several weeks before entering upon an extensive tour, which had been mapped out for her. Not being in good health, however, she decided to undergo a medical examination, and on Monday last it was found that she was suffering from a severe form of appendicitis. She was operated upon at St. Francis hospital, from the effects of which she died today.

Ex-Governor Blair Dead.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 5.—Ex-Governor Blair died at his home at 1:20 this morning. His disease was inflammation of the bladder and kidneys. For three days he had lingered in an almost unconscious state, and passed away in that condition.

CLEARLY HER OWN FAULT.

Result of the Coroner's Inquiry Into the Death of Miss Mary Adams.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Coroner Arbuckle has concluded his inquest in the case of Miss Mary Adams, the young girl from Hastings, Neb., who lost her life while jumping from a moving street car in this city the other day to recover her hat, which had been blown off by the wind. The verdict was that no one was to blame for the terrible accident save Miss Adams herself. The street car conductor and motorman, whose testimony was supported by several passengers, testified that when the hat was blown away the bell was immediately rung by one of the passengers, a young man, but that Miss Adams did not wait for the car to stop, but deliberately jumped off backwards, and thus broke her neck.

No instructions having been received by Miss Adams' relatives here from Hastings as to the disposition of the body, her aunt, the matron of the Bethlehem Day Nursery, caused the remains to be placed in a vault in Erie street cemetery for the present, pending instructions. Brief funeral services were conducted at the vault this afternoon.

WESTERN ZINK COMPANY RECEIVERS.

Missouri Concern Alleged to Have Defaulted on Its Bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—Judge Phillips of the United States district court has issued an order appointing Arthur E. Walrodt of New York and Galen Spencer of Joplin receivers of the Western Zinc company of Joplin, Mo. Each gave bond in the sum of $25,000. The order carries with it power to borrow $45,000 to pay off two judgments against the company in the Jasper county court. The suit was brought by Phillips, Stewart, Cunningham & Bliott of St. Louis for the New York Guaranty and Indemnity company. The Western Zinc company in June, 1893, issued bonds to the amount of $150,000, which were placed in New York. It is alleged that the company had defaulted in payment.

Eloped with a Liveryman.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—A special from Hagerstown, Md., today states that Miss Lavinia A. Harris, daughter of Congressman Harris of Kansas, was married there last night to Wade Bohannon, a liveryman of Luray, Va. It was a runaway match. Miss Harris had been attending a seminary at Luray and there met Bohannon.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels.

At New York—Arrived—Spaarndam, from Rotterdam; Aurania, from Liverpool.

At Southampton—Passed—Aler, from New York for Bremen.

At London—Arrived—Lydian Monarch, from New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Bostonia, from Boston.

At New York—Arrived—Spaarndam, from Rotterdam.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

Review of the Legislation in Both Houses During the Present Session.

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED

Tariff Discussion Has Prevented Much Business in Other Lines Being Noticed by the Public—Nebraska's Share of the Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A review of the legislation which has been accomplished by the second session of the Fifty-third congress up to and including August 3 shows much has been done, aside from the engrossing tariff struggle, which has largely diverted public attention from matters which would, under other conditions, have been considered of great importance

One of the most important acts of the session, which passed both houses by a strict party vote, being in fulfillment of a plank of the democratic platform, was the act repealing all laws creating federal supervisors of elections and defining their powers. Another important act was that to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and providing the machinery by which the territory will be admitted, probably in December, 1895.

The act making the first Monday in September a legal holiday, to be called Labor day.

Three bills were passed to give effect to the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Paris which adjudicated the seal fisheries disputes.

Several measures were enacted in accordance with the recommendations of the Dockery commission (so-called) for improving and amplifying the methods of doing the government business. Most important were those changing the method of auditing accounts in the Treasury department, improving the methods of accounting in the Postoffice department, and changing the money order system and that regulating the making of property returns by the officials of the government.

The naval bill empowered the president to fill vacancies in the grade of ensign or assistant engineer by selecting from the graduating class of the naval academy where the vacancies exceed the number of cadets in the line division or engineer division. Also that a vacancy in the naval school from a district which the secretary of the navy is called upon to fill must be filled by the appointment of a resident of that district of two years' standing.

WHERE NEBRASKA COMES IN.

Three of the appropriation bills have not yet gone to the president—the river and harbor, the general deficiency and sundry civil. Incidental to the sundry civil is a provision granting 1,000,000 acres of the surveyed arid public lands to each of the states to which the desert law is applicable—Nebraska, Kansas and the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah, to be selected within ten years.

Five deficiency bills have been necessary this season. The principal items in the first one was $127,500 for the pay of assistant janitors and custodians under the Treasury department and $20,000 for mileage of members, the regular mileage appropriation for the first session having been used during the special session. The second bill included $745,000 for the Treasury department, $300,000 of it for the customs service, $200,000 for the pension service, $300,000 for the census and $200,000 for public printing. The third deficiency carried $100,000 for the Treasury department, half of it for enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, with $315,000 for treasury printing and $50,000 for improvements to the gunboats Castine and Machias. The fourth carried about $215,000 for the Treasury department, most of it for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and for the United States courts $1,436,000. The fifth bill, approved June 19, carried $165,000 for the public printing office and $185,000 for the customs service. Two resolutions appropriating $50,000 and $10,000 for enforcing the Chinese exclusion act were approved December 7, 1893, and April 4, 1894. As most of the appropriation bills had not passed at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, it was necessary to extend by resolution all appropriations for the necessary operations of the government for pensions and for the District of Columbia. They were twice extended for thirty days from June 30 and fifteen days from July 30.

Two special appropriation bills for salaries of employes of congress were necessary and one for the expenses of investigation ordered by the senate.

Among the laws of benefit to the merchant marine interests enacted was one to prevent collisions at sea, prescribing a system of signals, and one to facilitate the entry of steamships.

By a joint resolution officers and enlisted men of both branches of the service were authorized to wear the badge of the Regular Army and Navy Union on all occasions of ceremony.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Much legislation relating to public lands was accomplished. One act extends to January 1, 1897, the time within which persons may purchase railroad grant land forfeited to the government by the act of September 29, 1890, under the conditions of purchase in that act.

An act was signed providing for the allotment of certain lands on the reservation of the confederate Otoes and other Indians of Nebraska and Kansas; amending the act of March 3, 1891.

The commissioner of the land office was authorized to issue patents as evidence of title for valid locations made with land scrip issued pursuant to decrees of the supreme court, which valid locations were made prior to the approval of the aforesaid act in the same manner that patents are now issued under the provisions of section 3 of the act of June 25, 1879.

As a measure of relief to the west during the business depression the requirement that on every mining claim located not less than $100 worth of labor or improvement to be each year done under penalty of forfeiture was suspended for the year 1894. The time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the homestead and desert land law was extended for one year and the time for final payments under the pre-emption act when entrymen are prevented from making payment from causes beyond their control. The law was amended so persons who had made proof of the settlement in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but failed to file proof of their continued residence and cultivation, are given until January 1, 1896, to make final proof. Other land acts were: Reserving from sale land on the abandoned Fort Cumming (New Mexico) military reservation; to reserve to public use and the use of the Rio Grande, Mexico & Pacific company a spring thereon. Granting 2,115 acres at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona; granting to the county of Laramie, Wyo., bridges on the abandoned Fort Laramie Indian reservation; granting road rights to the citizens of Sausalito, Cal., over Lime Point military reservation; granting sixty acres to the University of Utah for a site; defining the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation in Oregon; increasing the homesteads of settlers in the Iowa reservation to 160 acres; to protect the birds and animals and punish crimes in the Yellowtsone National park; granting right of way to the Albany & Astoria Railway company through the Grand Ronde Indian reservation in Oregon; to the Eastern, Nebraska & Gulf through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in Nebraska; to the Columbian Irrigation company through the Yakima reservation in Washington; to extend the time for the Umatilla Irrigation company to construct its ditches across the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon; authorizing the state of Montana to make selections from certain public lands and regulating leases in the Yellowstone National park.

NEW BRIDGE FOR NEW YORK.

Foremost in importance of the numerous bridge bills which became laws was the act authorizing the New York and New Jersey Bridge company to bridge the Hudson between New York City and New Jersey. This structure, which will be only second to the Brooklyn bridge, must be built in ten years under the terms of the act, not less than $1,000,000 to be expended on it each year and $2,500,000 the first year. Among acts passed to amend bridge charters was that to the Oregon and Washington Bridge company across the Columbia river.

An act was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to permit the owners of cattle and horses, transporting them into Mexico for grazing, to reimport them within twelve months, and extending like provisions to Mexicans, authorizing the president to appoint delegates to the meetings of the International Geodetic association.

Among the acts pertaining to the judiciary of the United States were those to authorize the fourth postmaster general to approve postmasters' bonds; to regulate the inspection of iron or steel boiler plates and their stamping by the United States inspectors and fixing penalties for unauthorized use of the stamp.

Among territorial acts was one fixing the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by Salt Lake City at 6 per cent of the value of the taxable property, and one authorizing the county of Coconino, Ariz., to issue $15,000 in bonds to build a county building.

BUTCHERED LIKE RATS.

Testimony of a Witness of the Ferocity of the Jap Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that Colonel Van Hannekin, formerly aide-de-camp to the viceroy, who was among those rescued from the British steamer Kow Shung, which, while being used as a transport for Chinese troops, was sunk by a torpedo from the Japanese warship Nangwai, has given his testimony before the commission appointed to inquire into the facts relative to the sinking of the vessel. Colonel Van Hannekin said the Nanawai ordered the Kow Shung to come to anchor, which order was obeyed. Then the Japanese commander ordered the transport to hoist her anchor, get under way and follow the Nanawai to Japan. As soon as the substance of this order became known to the Chinese troops on the Kow Shung they insisted that the order be not obeyed, informing the officers that they preferred death to being captured. Captain Galsworthy, the master of the Kow Shung, explained to the Japanese commander that the Kow Shung was a British vessel and stated that she had left port before hostilities between Japan and China had been commenced. He offered to abandon the voyage and return to China.

After a little time the Nanawai displayed signals reading, "Abandon the ship." To this the captain signaled the reply: "Impossible; the troops will not permit me to leave."

When this signal was read the Nanawai withdrew for a little further distance from the Kow Shung and discharged a torpedo at the transport. The torpedo struck the hull of the Kow Shung and exploded, tearing a great rent in her bottom. As the transport was sinking the Nanawai fired a broadside into her. A half hour afterward the Nanawai lowered an armed boat, which cruised about the place where the transport had gone down, firing upon the men who were struggling in the water.

Dispatches received at the foreign office from Shanghai confirm the Times dispatch as to the testimony given by Colonel Van Hannekin. The official advices show that some of the British officers of the Kow Shung jumped overboard from the vessel and were rescued by boats from the Japanese warship.

The government has received no confirmation of the report that the emperor of China has deprived Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the yellow riding jacket.

TARIFF SITUATION.

Conferees Assemble and Some Agreement is Anticipated Within a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The usual Sunday quiet of the capitol building was broken today by the assembling of the democratic conferees at 2:30 o'clock. All of the democratic conferees were present except Senator Voorhees, who is sick, and Chairman Wilson, who had gone to West Virginia to see his sick wife. The meeting lasted until 6 o'clock and was marked with even more than the usual secrecy. Some of the conferees declined to admit they were together. Others were more communicative, explaining that the gathering was due to the desire to expedite a settlement at the earliest moment possible.

The meeting resulted in an understanding that a report should be made one way or the other—agreement or otherwise—within the next seventy-two hours. That it would be an agreement was not, however, definitely settled. On this point the conferees say they have not yet passed the danger point, although they seemed more confident tonight that it would be an agreement.

The discussion turned on sugar, iron ore and coal. The house conferees are proceeding without reference to the strong opposition to the new sugar schedule by the Louisiana senators. This opposition may be overcome, however, by permitting the present bounty, or a portion of it, to run until January 1 next. By postponing the time at which the bounty provisions of the McKinley law shall be repealed until January 1 would operate on the crop about to be gathered. This, like all others details of the proposition, is not yet agreed upon, but it was mentioned by one of the conferees tonight as a fair concession to the Louisiana men and one likely to overcome their opposition. The Louisiana senators have said they would be willing to accept half of the bounty for the present year in addition to the duty in the new compromise schedule.

Some attention has also been given to the income tax, and while a final agreement has not been reached, it is practically conceded the senate limit of five years will be adopted. It will so recommend itself that an extension of the system will be enacted at a subsequent congress. Efforts are being made, however, to extend the time to six or eight years.

NOTHING TO DISCUSS BUT THE TARRIF.

Senate Prepared to Adjourn as Soon as it is Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With the tariff disposed of, the senate could probably adjourn in three or four days. The last of the general appropriation bills has passed the house and a majority of them have been signed by the president. Some of these bills are in conference still, but if an agreement on them would bring an adjournment it would not be long delayed, as there are no irreconcilable differences between the two houses on appropriations. There is no other measure other than the tariff bill and the appropriation bills which would be strong enough to hold the senate together for even a day. The probabilities of the week include a report from the conference committee and subsequently debate, and also the presentation of the conference reports on the sundry, river and harbor and general deficiency bills and the consideration of the calendar when these more important matters do not occupy a position to receive attention. The immigration bill will come up, and in lieu of the tariff may excite considerable debate. The republican senators are in the condition of a further limitation of immigration, but so far the democrats in the senate have not shown a disposition to accept the challenge and they may choose to permit the republicans to monopolize the discussion of the subject.

Chairman Wilson Again a Sick Man.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The strain on Chairman Wilson is again showing its effects and his associates fear there will be a recurrence of the painful maladies which sapped his strength during the first tariff conference. His face is again swollen and he reluctantly admits that he is well nigh physically exhausted.

MUST SECURE MORE GOLD

Another Bond Issue Believed to Be Absolutely Necessary at Washington.

SOME ALARM MANIFESTED BY OFFICIALS

While the Government is Really in Better Condition at Present to Liquidate Its Obligations Than in February, Appearances Are Different.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There are differences of opinion among the treasury officials as to the probabilities of another bond issue. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Assistant Secretary Curtis is willing to admit that there is any real cause for alarm in the present financial situation. It is known, however, that the president and his advisers are watching with eager interest every change in the financial situation and that every phase of it is being carefully followed and thoroughly studied. Notwithstanding this solicitude it is believed it is the judgment of the president that the situation does not furnish any just cause for apprehension and a change for the better is confidently expected soon. From this point of view it is argued a change of the pending tariff bill is sure to result in a prompt revival of business and that in consequence there will be a large increase in the government revenues. Receipts of customs, which for many months past have been gradually growing less, it is believed will show a marked improvement from the first and will continue to increase until normal conditions have been reached.

It is contended that notwithstanding the fact the gold reserve had reached the low water mark of about $52,000,000, the government is really far better able to meet its obligations today than it was just prior to the February bond issue. There are some, however, who take a less hopeful view of affairs. They observe the gold reserve, which six months ago was brought up to its normal condition by an increase of $50,000,000 in the public debt, again melting away and already reduced to a point $13,000,000 below the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue. They contemplate with uneasiness the fact that for a year and more the ordinary expenses of the government have largely exceeded the receipts. This was true even during last month, when, in expectation of a material increase in the tax on whisky, the receipts on internal revenue were abnormally large. It is argued that should the pending tariff bill become a law and go into operation even as early as the middle of the present month, no material increase in the revenue could be reasonably expected earlier than next December for the reason that the tariff bill will have passed too late in the season to realize any considerable amount from the fall importations. The treasury figures show there is now in this country at least a six months' supply of sugar, so little may be expected from that source. This is true also of whisky. The statistics of internal revenue show the tax has already been paid on over 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in excess of the amount upon which the tax had been paid one year ago. Therefore but little relief may be expected from this source before December.

The only recourse, therefore, it is contended, will be to a bond issue, and there are many well informed persons who believe if this congress does not pass a prohibitive resolution before adjournment, $50,000,000 or more will soon be issued. That there would be no difficulty in placing any reasonable amount, even at the premium exacted in February, seems apparent from the fact that the February bonds are being sold at a premium of 1.27 per cent.

QUEEN LIL'S FRIENDS DISCOURAGED.

Envoys of the Hawaii Monarchy Not Meeting with Much Favor at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The envoys from Queen Liliuokalani, who are in Washington, have not yet succeeded in obtaining an audience with President Cleveland. They have begun to lay their case before members of congress who belong to the senate and house committees on foreign affairs. They do not conceal their disappointment over the coolness of the administration towards them, and although careful to say nothing acrimonious, they convey the understanding very plainly that they think President Cleveland is treating them rather shabbily, in view of his former attitude toward the defunct Hawaiian monarchy.

Messrs. Parker, Cummings, Widemann and their associates had an interview today with a prominent member of the house committee on foreign affairs. The royalist envoys were not very clear in their statements of what they expect to accomplish by their visit to America. They said they expected to stay here until President Cleveland gives them definite information of his intentions towards Hawaii. They said that the president had abruptly broken off his efforts for the restoration of the queen, which they understood that he had determined upon, and never had given the royalists any information regarding his position and intentions for the future. The envoys complained that Minister Willis cherished an undue friendship for the republic. As one of them put it: "He is just as bad as Stevens. He is quick to think with Dole and Dole now has him completely under his domination."

"Willis moves in the same church circles with the leaders of the republican government; is socially intimate with them, and has become to be regarded as a member of their circle," was a further statement of the representatives of the royalists.

"Will you tell what sort of a president Dole is?" the member of congress inquired of the delegation.

Mr. Parker, who was the queen's minister of foreign affairs, replied: "No one knows Dole better than I do, and I am prepared to say that he is upright, able, thoroughly honest and conscientious."

One of the envoys remarked that Claus Spreckles is still a supporter of the monarchy, and had not yet been reconciled to the republic. The interview closed without any statement to indicate that the mission has any financial object to attain.

The Associated press reporter interviewed Mr. Widemann today after his visit to Secretary Gresham. He said: "I laid the matter for which we came here before the secretary and at his request put it in writing. It was very brief. We expect an answer by Tuesday or Wednesday, and probably will be homeward bound within a week."

HOUSE PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Routine Matter Out of the Way and Time is Being Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The house will proceed this week as last with a fixed program. The house is simply awaiting the final report on the tariff bill. All its routine business has been transacted and it is simply waiting. Tomorrow, however, is to be devoted to the Settle-Williams contested election case from North Carolina. The remaining days will be assigned to the routine business of the committee, subject always to conference report. If the conferees on the tariff reach an agreement the report will be first considered in the senate and after being disposed of there will come to the house. If the tariff bill is not disposed of before Wednesday it is not likely to reach the house this week. When it does reach the house it is not the intention to allow any protracted debate.

Patent Office Receipts Falling Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The receipts of the patent office during the past two months have been lower than at any other time for three or four years. Receipts during July last year were $88,000, while this year the month's aggregate was $86,000. In June of this year the receipts aggregated $99,000, a decrease of about $1,000 from the previous June.

TO DEFEND HIS SEAT.

Settle of North Carolina Will Be Out of Suspense this Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative Settle of the Fifth North Carolina district, who is the only republican remaining in the house whose seat has been contested by a democrat, will be called upon to defend his title to the seat Monday. Much interest is centered upon the case, because the committee on elections, which, of course, has a democratic majority, after hearing the testimony reported in favor of Mr. Settle, denying the claims of the democratic contestant, Mr. William. The majority report was signed by ten members, the six republicans and four democrats, one of them the chairman. A minority report for unseating Mr. Settle was signed by five democrats.

DEFIED THE BISHOP.

Inside History of the Proscription of Saloonists in Catholic Societies.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 5.—To an Associated press reporter today Bishop Watterson gave some interesting inside history leading up to his now famous pastoral letter on total abstinence and Catholic societies in relation to manufacturers and venders of intoxicants. A week before Thanksgiving last year a member of one of the Columbus societies belonging to the Knights of St. John's union told the bishop of preparations making in their society for an entertainment at which beer was to be sold and promiscuous dancing indulged in. After reproving the members, the bishop received a promise that the objectionable feature would be omitted. Notwithstanding this the entertainment was held as originally intended. When the bishop learned of this violation he refused to longer recognize the members of the society as Catholics.

In December, at the regular election of the society, saloon keepers, regardless of the bishop's wishes, were elected president and captain respectively. The bishop thereupon warned the members if these officers were installed he would deprive the whole division of its rank and privileges as a Catholic society. The society thereupon resolved to consult the supreme president of their union. This the bishop knew of only after the appeal was made. During a visit to Mgr. Satolli in February, Bishop Watterson, in the meantime having heard a rumor that an appeal had been made, asked the delegate if such was the case. Mgr. Satolli answered in the negative, and the bishop decided to wait another month.

The very day, he says, on which the pastoral letter was issued, he was served by the apostolic delegate with the appeal of the society referred to and the correspondence with the local president relating thereto. The bishop's action in regard to the society was upheld by Satolli. The society was not satisfied, however, and hearing that the delegate was to visit Columbus in June, drew up a second appeal, which they asked the bishop to sign, that it might go canonically to the delegate.

While this was going on in Columbus the national convention of Knights of St. John was taking place in Buffalo, and a few delegates from Columbus attempted the unprecedented thing of arraigning a bishop before a convention of laymen. The majority of the delegates were against such action, however. The second decision of the delegate is dated July 3 and addressed to the secretary of the protesting society.

Mgr. Satolli first lays down the general principle that, "as it belongs to the office of a bishop to find out in his own diocese what is hurtful or helpful to the spiritual good of the faithful, so it belongs to his power to command, forbid, counsel or permit to be done or to be removed whatever he may judge contrary to his own duty and the good of the faithful. The letter of the right reverened bishop of Columbus concerning Catholic societies' disposition to abstain from intoxicating liquors ought by no means to be the subject of discussion of every private individual or every assemblage of simple Catholics or citizens, but every Catholic of good conscience must hold for certain that the bishop has commanded those things which seem for the greater good of the faithful and the honor of every Catholic society."

Then, as the judge to whom the appeal was made, he says: "Therefore, these things which the right reverend bishop has commanded in his decree I approve and I decide that they are to be observed; but if perhaps they for the time being seem to hurt the material condition of the few, they will have to be patiently borne for the good of the many and for the honor of our holy Catholic church."

The bishop says he inserted the wedge of reform and those who are affected by the decision got the apostolic delegate, glory to him, to drive it in.

A. R. U. DECLARES THE STRIKE OFF.

Chicago Lodges Give All Members Authority to Return to Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—After a struggle of forty days against the united railroads the A. R. U. in Chicago has declared off the strike inaugurated in behalf of the Pullman employes. Beginning tomorrow morning each member of the union who responded to the order to strike will be at liberty to resume work.

The strike is off in Chicago, except with the employes of the Santa Fe and Chicago & Eastern Illinois. By tomorrow the strike will be declared off along the entire systems of roads affected by the recent movement. This action was decided at a meeting of the twenty-four local unions affiliated with the A. R. U. held this afternoon. The action was purely local, and the declaration does not even affect Pullman. Neither President Debs nor any of the A. R. U. national officials were present at the meeting.

The action was taken at a mass meeting of railroad men held today and is the result of a secret session of the representatives of each local union, the question being decided by ballot. This order does not apply to railroad systems or to lines outside the city. The fight will still be waged upon the Santa Fe and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois roads, it is said, by A. R. U. men with every prospect of success. Besides the official business transacted the plans of the long talked of new industrial organization were discussed. It is understood Debs will prepare documents for the official launching of the new organization at once and that upon his return to the city he will, with the assistance of his colleagues, establish it upon the plans and methods now contemplated. The new organization, it is said, will bear the name of the American Industrial union. Debs left for Terre Haute tonight.

Arresting Strikers in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, Aug. 5.—United States Deputy Marshal Ben Williams brought from Raton, Daniel Parnell, wanted by the United States court in Colorado on the charge of obstructing the United States mails. Deputy Williams has also lately arrested at Raton, William Fisk, W. T. Handler, James Knight, C. J. Perkins, G. M. Stevens, L. P. Sorenson and S. E. Earhardt, charged with obstructing mails and disarming United States deputies at Trinidad.

Miners to Return to Work.

DENVER, Aug. 5.—The numerous coal mines in southern Colorado and New Mexico will be reopened tomorrow, giving employment to thousands of men. The strikers have been voting at the various camps during the past week on a proposition to go back at the same wages paid before the strike, and the majority in favor of returning to work was at the latest report over 800.

Packing House Strikers Return.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The striking employes of the Stock Yards company decided tonight to return to work and to report individually tomorrow. It was also decided to assess those who go back for the benefit of those who cannot get back until the latter can secure employment.

Regulars Sent Home in Colorado.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 5.—Companies A and H, Seventh infantry, U. S. A., stationed here during and since the strike, were ordered back to Fort Russell today by General Merriam. Cook.

FANS CHASED BY FLAMES

Grand Stand of the West Side, Chicago Ball Park Destroyed.

MANY PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED

Hundreds Attempt to Escape from the Grounds Over Wire Fences and Were Badly Cut—Firemen Experience Difficulty in the Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The discovery of fire in the grand stand at the West Side Ball park this afternoon caused a wild panic among the spectators, in which several met serious injury. A large number of others were slightly cut and bruised in trying to make their exit. Those most seriously injured are:

E. W. Bartlett, 48 years old, leg fractured.

Edward Ahearn of fire insurance patrol No. 6, severely burned about the head and face.

Following are those treated at the county hospitals whose injuries consisted of lacerated hands and fingers from scaling the barbed wire fence:

G. J. Kemper, DeWitt Smith, J. B. Martin, M. Lawrence, Simon Armstrong, Henry Parker, M. Rawley and George Smith.

Not less than 10,000 people were crowded into the grounds to witness the game. Every seat in the grand stand and bleachers was occupied and a large crowd of men and boys had taken positions on the field. The game had advanced to the seventh inning, when a cry of fire was heard from the bleachers, and a thin veil of smoke was seen creeping through the cracks of the grand stand. The cry was taken up on all sides, and in a short time a terrible panic ensued. All the four exits leading from the grand stand were jammed with men and boys and also a sprinkling of women. The exits were not large enough to permit the throng to go through, and hundreds of men sought to jump over the barbed wire fence into the ball grounds.

The first reaching the fence scaled it successfully, but those that followed, in their anxiety to get to safe quarters, tried to crawl through and in nearly every instance became wedged between the wire and their clothing was torn in shreds and hands and legs were lacerated by the sharp barbs. When the fire department arrived the entire 50-cent stands on Lincoln street and also a portion of the grand stand were a mass of flames. The fire spread rapidly and the small force of firemen which responded to the first alarm were unable to cope with the flames.

The heat from the flames was so intense the firemen were unable to get within twenty yards of it. Edward Ahearn, a fireman, endeavored to reach the ball ground by going through a portion of the burning stand. His clothes caught fire and he was compelled to retreat, badly burned.

During the stampede E. W. Bartlett became wedged in the barb wire fence, severely cutting his hands and legs. Several others who followed fell on top of him, smothering him into unconsciousness. Bartlett was removed to the county hospital, where it was found his leg was broken and he was badly bruised.

For an hour after the first alarm many physicians were kept busy attending the injured. Tw